

ENFORCEMENT ACT NOW LAW

PLAN FOR OPERATING COAL MINES IF MEN STRIKE IS DEFINITELY AGREED UPON

Federal Officials Make Final Preparations For Protecting Public at Cabinet Meeting Tuesday--Plan of Action Not Disclosed--Miners Gather for Important Wage Confab at Indianapolis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—How to deal with the soft coal strike, in event the miners, ignoring President Wilson's command to stay on the job, walk out Friday night, was definitely agreed upon today at a two-hour meeting of the cabinet.

The plan of action was not disclosed, but it is known that the cabinet stood as one man for protection of the rights of the public which would suffer with the closing of the mines in which ordinarily more than 500,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America are employed.

Situation Not Hopeless

While steps already taken and which might be regarded as drastic were approved, Secretary Lansing, who presided, brought word from the meeting that the situation was "not hopeless. All day the belief had grown that the international executive board, at its meeting tomorrow in Indianapolis, would postpone the strike, at least. Hope was expressed in some quarters, that the strike would be called off by the men who had called it, but officials declined to say whether this was based upon information purporting to convey some idea as to the attitude of the union.

Mr. Lansing would not say if any steps had been taken before the meeting to justify hope of averting the strike. Secretary of Labor Wilson, familiar with the way of miners through long service as an officer of their national organization, said it might be several days before a decision would be reached by the executive board at Indianapolis.

"We still have the functions of a mediator to perform," he said, in announcing that no new strike developments had been brought to his attention.

Most officials had thought that John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, who had summoned his full state committee to the meeting tomorrow would make immediate announcement of the reply of his men to President Wilson's letter. According to the view held by Mr. Wilson, however, there may be no answer until the very last moment. An eleventh hour decision to postpone or cancel the strike would not be surprising, it was said, but there was some doubt here as to whether the men would be ready to keep them in time to keep them at work.

Move Coal Quickly
The railroad administration, it was learned today, is putting forth every effort to move the coal already mined to districts where present stocks are running dangerously low. Meantime government agents were taking a quick census and trying to find out how long the stocks on hand might last. In the absence of an authoritative statement, strike reports were conflicting, but it was said that union estimates of enough to supply demands for 30 days were far wrong.

The government is ready for the worst, but is hoping the worst will not happen, firm in the belief that the miners will respond patriotically to the president's appeal and keep the mines running while negotiating a new wage agreement, was the summing up tonight of a government official in touch with the situation.

Delegates Ready for Confab
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—With "no change in the situation" reported at United Mine Workers of America headquarters, leaders of the big organization of coal miners were preparing grimly tonight for a momentous conference tomorrow of its executive board, district presidents and scale committee. John L. Lewis, acting president, arrived late today from his home in Springfield, Ill., but had little to add to sentiments he has already expressed concerning the general strike planned to take effect in the bituminous mines November 1.

The condemnation of the proposed walkout by President Wilson and his suggestion that a tribunal be appointed to find a basis of settlement of the disagreement between workers and employers with coal production continuing meanwhile, held no charms for the union leaders. Echoing the point made by William Green, secretary treasurer of the organization, Mr. Lewis said that the national executive's idea that the need for war time prohibition had passed because emergency had ended, expressed exactly the union's attitude toward its war time wage contract.

"There is no further use for war time prohibition, according to the president," said Mr. Lewis. "Neither is there further use for the war time Washington wage agreement. We therefore reject the imputation that the strike is illegal."

The suggestion that work be continued pending appointment and report of an investigating tribunal was denounced by Mr. Lewis as a measure of delay. "That would mean months of waiting while men ignorant of mining problems studied and tried to solve them," he said. "Meanwhile the miners would be working under the present intolerable conditions."

Other officials of the union agreed heartily with this view. In addition some of them pointed out that the operators would take advantage of the delay to work the mines to capacity, piling up reserve stocks and placing the union at a big disadvantage should the tribunal efforts come to naught.

Want Direct Negotiations
Direct negotiations with the mine

owners, however, would be welcomed by the union. Vice president Lewis, Secretary Green and such members of the executive board as had reached here tonight, were unanimous in declaring that they stood ready "as before, to negotiate a wage scale without reservations." They emphasized the last two words and charged that the employers would not negotiate except on conditions which the union men were powerless to fulfill.

Authoritative forecasts of the action to be taken tomorrow were almost totally lacking. There was a well defined impression, however, that a reply to President Wilson would be outlined, at least, if not fully drafted and adopted by the conference as a whole.

Much doubt was in evidence as to the power of the executive board to postpone or otherwise modify the strike order and if that doubt is not dissolved the big walkout will take place Friday midnight.

STRIKE OF CHICAGO TRAINMEN ILLEGAL DECLARES PRES. LEE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The strike call, effective Thursday, issued by members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Chicago Sunday night, today was characterized as illegal and "nothing more than an attempt to discredit the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," in a statement today by W. G. Lee, president of the brotherhood.

The strike was called to enforce wage demands "in full" by Wednesday. Mr. Lee said two officials of the brotherhood attended the meeting of the grand conference Sunday night, but they had no knowledge of any decision to call the strike. He said the strike call was issued without the sanction of the brotherhood.

Situation Obscure
CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Officials of some of the 14 lodges of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that voted at a secret meeting Sunday to strike today, were absent from the city, but the opposing expressions left the strike situation obscure.

Some local officials of the brotherhood lodges said no strike would be entered into hastily, but that the outcome of conference Sunday night was to have tomorrow with Director General Hines of the railroad administration, and other railroad administration officials would be invited.

Other brotherhood officials could not be found tonight and the exact status of the strike call seemed uncertain notwithstanding the announcement made in reports yesterday that the strike would go into effect Thursday unless the demands, including a minimum wage of \$150 a month, were granted "in full." In view of President Lee's statement in Washington that such a strike would be unauthorized, one local railroad official predicted tonight that in the event of a strike, trains would be operated in some manner. That official took the attitude that such an unauthorized strike would make it incumbent upon the grand lodge officers of the trainmen's brotherhood to fill the places of strikers.

REPORT BIG-CROP DAMAGE
WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 28.—Manitoba has suffered a loss of about 2,800,000 bushels of potatoes, frozen in the ground, which at market prices, \$1.25 per bushel, means a loss of approximately \$3,500,000, according to estimates made here today. The loss represents from 25 to 50 per cent of the crop. Dealers predict there will be a serious shortage in the province this winter.

STEEL COMMITTEE MEETS
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—The national steel strike committee today went over the situation in a session behind closed doors which lasted several hours. No announcement was made. Steel companies again declared they were doing better than last week.

Chemist's Test Too Acute—Jury Frees 'Violator'

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—While the United States senate was passing the prohibition enforcement bill over the president's veto today, the proprietor of a famous "White Way" cafe, but out of court here for selling liquor in defiance of the law. Numerous bottles, flasks and demijohns seized in the cafe were arrayed in court and Thomas Gleason, a government chemist, took the stand.

Sample after sample was passed to Mr. Gleason who consulted his palate and pronounced in succession:

"Rye whiskey," "Scotch whiskey," "Ginger Ale Highball," "Sherry wine."

The jury looked and listened, retired and after a few minutes reported—not guilty.

Mr. Gleason said his testimony was not the least affected by his power of tasting.

APPOINTMENT OF BARON AVEZZANA IS WISE CHOICE

New Italian Ambassador to U. S. Has Extensive Experience in Diplomatic Service—Comes to Bring About Friendlier Relations Between Nations

ROME, Sunday, Oct. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The appointment of alfonso Avezana as ambassador to the United States is considered a noteworthy political choice. He had already been named in 1917 as ambassador to Russia, but he did not go to Russia because of the fall of Kerensky. He was mentioned in the spring of 1918 as the possible successor of Baron Somino, the foreign minister. Later, he was sent to Greece.

Speaking with the Associated Press, just prior to his departure from Rome, Baron Avezana said:

"I do not hide from myself the grave responsibilities connected with the mission entrusted to me. The Adriatic problem deeply moves the Italian people, and rightly so. Its proposed discussion has hindered, as a consequence, that process of mutual understanding between America and Italy which was increasing as a natural result of the war."

Hope to Settle Questions
"America, because she has become such a decisive element in this controversy, has been worked upon by an intense propaganda, certainly not to our advantage. Our general impression here is that the time has now come when the question which must be solved, taking into account that it has graver consequences here, perhaps, even than abroad.

"Therefore, we hope that the questions of Fiume and our eastern frontier will soon be settled according to national aspirations. Once this element of discussion, which is responsible for the position of our post-war international relations, is removed, I am convinced that we will enter with the United States on a period of cordial and fruitful collaboration.

"For this it is essential that the two peoples know each other better. Undoubtedly the American people have an incomplete notion of what the new Italy is, and do not thoroughly realize what an indispensable factor she has been in the victory, or know the greatness of the effort made by her, the innumerable and marvelous proofs of the valor of her army and navy under leaders who shone on the battlefield as well as in the imposing organization of war.

"Fortunately, no people more than the Americans are willing to be enlightened, none more anxious to be just in their judgments, wise in their attitude.

"By policy, therefore, is clearly laid down—to promote an intimate knowledge between the two people. The Americans already know the Italian people are magnificent, sober workers. They need to appreciate also Italian culture and civilization, which springs from the ancient trunk of Italy's noble traditions.

"America needs to be put in a position to measure more exactly Italy as an essential element in the future European settlement. She needs also to persuade herself that Italy, despite the present grave situation and the difficulties, common to all nations participating in the war, is among those who have the elements to overcome the crisis sooner because of the solidarity of her economic structure and also because of strength coming from her people's capacity for work.

"On their side, the Italians must stand the dignity and greatness existing in the principles of morality and justice, which makes the ideal side of the American nation, forming America's strength, as much as, or even more than, her immense prosperity.

"Reciprocal esteem and knowledge between these two peoples completing the natural sympathy already existing between them, will generate an atmosphere indispensable for that economic collaboration which Italy needs, like the other European states. On the other hand, if America is deprived of European markets, her economic life will be congested.

"It was not by chance that from America came the great idea to found the society of nations, which gained for President Wilson such unanimous agreement, approval and encouragement. This great historical conception

STEAMER HITS PIER AND SINKS RAPIDLY; 14 KNOWN DEAD

Crosby Passenger Boat, Bound Milwaukee to Muskegon, Smashed To Pieces at Harbor's Gate

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 28.—With fourteen known dead and six of more missing, only time can bring an accurate count of the toll of the great sea which early this morning barely lifted the Crosby passenger steamer Muskegon, formerly the City of Holland, and smashed her to pieces on the piers at the entrance to Muskegon harbor. The list of dead is being added to almost hourly.

The steamer, a side wheeler, bound from Milwaukee after out-riding a night of gale, made for the harbor in the early morning darkness but is said by Captain Edwin Miller to have struck the pier at the entrance. The wheel paddles jammed in the sand, checking headway and the great combers threw the ship about and hurled her onto the pier. There she hung momentarily, pounding into wreckage and then slipped off into the deep channel, going down in 50 feet of water. The vessel lies a storm torn tangle of steel and splintered wood, effectively blocking the harbor entrance.

50 Accounted For
Fifty of the 72 passengers and crew, guided to safety by a single flash light in the hands of a coast guard, were taken to the shore and saved. It was feared several were caught between decks. Survivors, most of whom escaped only in their night clothing, were being cared for by the Red Cross, while in the city morgue lies the bodies recovered.

James C. Reilly, Grand Rapids, was added to the list of identified dead tonight. Graphic stories of terror, suffering and heroism were told by survivors and the bravery of Captain Edwin Miller and his officers and crew, who remained at their posts to the last, was recounted. Captain Miller, sensing disaster as the vessel was driven toward the pier, ordered all to leap for their lives, and the time-hallowed sea rule "women first" was followed. Only five women, one of whom was employed on the boat, were tonight known to have been lost.

The women, fearing to venture over the rail, were bravely led by Mrs. Fred Geerman of Muskegon, who leaped from the ship. Others jumped or were handed down ropes by men passengers and crew.

Orders All Over Rail
Captain Miller, hard stricken by the disaster and loss of lives, declared the underflow swung his ship after she struck the pier. "I told the cabin boys to walk the passengers and crew and ordered the crew to get the life boats ready. Those who moved quickly were saved."

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WORLD WIDE LABOR MEET CONVENES AT WASHINGTON TODAY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The first international labor conference, created by the treaty of Versailles to meet in America the international labor conference, will convene at noon tomorrow in Washington. Sections of the conference are expected to continue for virtually a month and to lay the foundation of a world wide movement for improvement and standardization of workers.

Although the legal status of the gathering still is held in doubt, a committee and officials of the department of labor were agreed today that the delegates who have arrived, representing more than 30 countries, should proceed to organize some sort of a conference and discuss the agenda prescribed in the peace treaty. Secretary of Labor Wilson still holds the view that only those states which have ratified the treaty can participate in the official conference, which is part of the machinery of the league of nations. A plan, however, has been proposed which is expected to reconcile technical legality with the practical necessity of holding the conference at this time.

In opening the conference tomorrow, Secretary Wilson will describe the process of being organized. It was said today. Through this interpretation, it was pointed out, the provision of the treaty calling for the opening of such a conference October 29 will be fulfilled and advantage will be taken of the power of the United States as "organizer" of the conference to admit nations which have not ratified the treaty.

The program tomorrow will include an address by John Barrett, director of the Pan-American union; report of Arthur Fontaine of France, committee chairman; provisional adoption of draft standing orders and election of a committee on credentials.

The question of the admission of Germany and Austria also will be submitted tomorrow. While the organizing committee will not make a recommendation on this point, individuals expressed themselves as strongly in favor of their participation from the time of their arrival.

Jack Frost Has Lost Compass—East Swelters

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—New York experienced today the hottest October 28 on record. With a temperature of 81 recorded this afternoon, weather bureau officials said that all records for heat since their office was opened in 1871 had been broken. The temperature dropped to 48 at 10 o'clock tonight.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Today's heat broke all records for October 28. At 2 p. m. the weather bureau thermometer registered 84 degrees.

ALBERT CREDITS U. S. ARMY WITH ALLIED VICTORY

Belgian King Given Cordial Reception by Law Making Bodies in Visit to Senate and House—Offers Thanks to Americans Who Aided His People In War

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Both houses of congress paused in their work today to greet the king of the Belgians, his consort and their son. It was the first visit of a foreign monarch to the law makers of the nation gave a cordial welcome to the democratic soldier-ruler of Europe's plucky little state.

King Albert is not given to long speeches. His address, first in the senate and then in the house, was scarcely 500 words but in them he gave the American army credit for assuring victory in the war, paid homage to the fallen and extended his sympathy to the wounded.

He expressed his admiration of the United States, acknowledged the debt of the makers of Belgium's constitution to those who framed that of his country, predicted that the ties binding the two nations never would be broken and thanked the Americans who aided his people in the war.

Monarchs Royal Greeted
There was little ceremonial in the visit to congress, but there was no mistaking the warmth of the greeting given the royal Belgians and the earnestness of the king in his addresses. Justice of the supreme court and senators and spectators rose and applauded vigorously as the tall, erect figure of the king strode down the aisle beside Senator Lodge. Behind him came the prince, escorted by Senator Hitchcock.

A few moments later the hand-clapping changed to cheers as Queen Elizabeth, crowned in white and wearing a wine colored cloak of velvet, appeared in the executive gallery with the wife of Vice-President Marshall. Staid members of the upper house forgot their dignity in their admiration for the little woman who had followed her husband through the trenches in Belgium.

The king was escorted to a seat beside Senator Cummins, who was presiding as president pro tem, and greeted him with high praise for his moral courage and his gallantry on the field. Prince Leopold was seated on his father's right. Grouped about them, carrying the swords they wear only on ceremonial occasions, were Lieutenant General Baron Jacques, one of Belgium's greatest military leaders; Colonel Tilkens, aid to the king, and Major Count d'Ostremont, adjutant of the court. With them were Major General William M. Wright and Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, the king's American aides; Ambassador Brand Whitlock and Baron Carier de Marchienne, the Belgian ambassador.

Albert Frequently Interrupted
Albert was interrupted more than once by applause during his brief address and then by another demonstration of approval when he had finished. Later he and his son met the senators individually.

The scene in the house was a repetition of that in the senate. On the floor were the children of many of the members and their cheers were as enthusiastic as those of their fathers. The king was sighted before his coming had been heralded and the house and galleries rose to greet him. There was another burst of applause when he was introduced and an even louder one when he had finished.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

RICHMOND, Mo., Oct. 28.—Robert S. Lyon, Richmond editor, was acquitted tonight of the killing of Judge Frank P. Divelbiss, circuit judge. The judge died following an encounter with Lyon in the Ray county courthouse, April 6, 1919, in which Lyon admitted stabbing the jurist.

Notice To All Cotton Growers

The Republican has arranged for a daily report on prices paid for long staple cotton at local gins. This report will be found with the regular financial and market report news.

MACHINERY SET IN MOTION TO IMMEDIATELY PROHIBIT THE SALE OF INTOXICANTS

Vote in Senate Eight More Than Necessary to Pass Measure Over Presidential Veto--War time Law to Be Annulled Minute Senate Formally Ratifies German Treaty Says Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The senate passed the prohibition enforcement act over the president's veto today and made immediately effective machinery for preventing sale of beverages containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol.

The vote was 65 to 20, or eight more than the necessary two-thirds majority. While there was a wrangle over taking up the measure in place of the peace treaty, which had the right of way, there never was doubt as to how the senate stood. It was overwhelmingly "dry" like the house, which re-passed the bill within three hours after the president had vetoed it.

Will Annul War-Time Law
Before congress, at 3:30 o'clock, finally clinched enactment of the enforcement law, despite presidential objection to linking the war-time and constitutional prohibition acts, there came from the White House the announcement that the war-time law which was put into effect after the cessation of hostilities, would be annulled the moment the senate formally ratified the German peace treaty.

It was the most definite of all official or semi-official statements bearing on the war-time law. Prohibition leaders were plainly disturbed by the news, for they had counted firmly upon the country reaching the effective date of constitutional prohibition, January 18, 1920, without reopening of saloons.

Despite the clamor set up by wet and dry forces over the White House pronouncement, senate leaders said they would proceed with the consideration of the treaty as heretofore.

Senators who have taken an active part in the prohibition campaign branded as unfair and absurd reports that they would delay the treaty simply to keep the liquor traffic from getting a foothold in the comparatively short period remaining before the country will go dry for good.

Not to Delay Treaty
Formal denial was issued from the antiliqueur league that its officers would take part in any movement calculated to delay the treaty. League officers stuck to the opinion that it would be necessary first to ratify the Austrian treaty before lifting the war-time prohibition law which was said to have been the ruling of Attorney General Palmer, and they declared their position was not altered by the fact that President Wilson was prepared to cut through legal doubt and wipe out a law the necessity for which he believes to have passed.

Pending to organization of this force, employees qualified for the work who can be spared from the tax work of the bureau, have been directed to co-operate to the fullest extent with the public and local officers.

PACT FIGHT AT STANDSTILL
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The senate fight over the peace treaty was at a standstill today, the only reference to the document being the long session being incidental to the prohibition debate. Tomorrow leaders hope to get a vote on the last of the amendments reported by the foreign relations committee, that by Senator Moses, republican, New Hampshire, to exempt all of the British dominions from taking part in any league decision affecting any one of them.

NOT TO BE INFLUENCED
EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 28.—Considerations neither of race nor of politics will sway the supreme court of Mexico in its decisions regarding the oil interests of the republic, which will be handed down in about one month, according to a declaration made here tonight by Enrique Moreno, former governor of Lower California, and now a justice in the supreme court of Mexico.

REDS TAKE OFFENSIVE
LONDON, Oct. 28.—The red forces have started a decisive advance along the entire Petrograd front, according to a Bolshevik communiqué received here. They have rapidly reoccupied Krasnoye Selo and other villages.

FEDERAL TROOPS ARRIVE
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 28.—Arriving in Knoxville late today in command of 600 federal troops from Camp Gordon, Georgia, Major General E. M. Lewis, took general charge of the precautionary measures against a repetition of the clashes of Sunday growing out of attempts to operate street cars with non-union men following an eight-day strike.

To have a good appearance keep your clothes cleaned and pressed.

EVERYONE will want to look their best Fall Week, so now is the time to send your suits to the cleaners and have them ready for next week. To find where you can have your clothes cleaned and pressed right, read the Republican's Business Directory and you will find the phone and address of one of the leading cleaning establishments of the city. Whatever you are in market for, refer to the Republican's Business Directory, you will find it will be a saving to you.

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